

FEB 5. 1917

VOL. IX.

FEBRUARY 2, 1917

No. 21

THE CIVILIAN

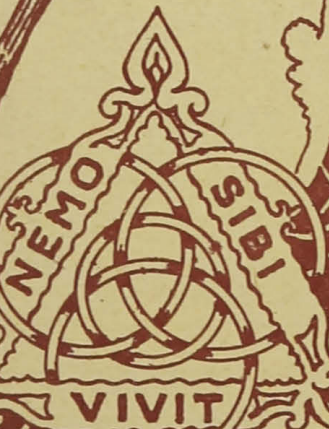
A FORTNIGHTLY JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS
OF THE
CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA

FEATURES.

The Call That All Must Answer.
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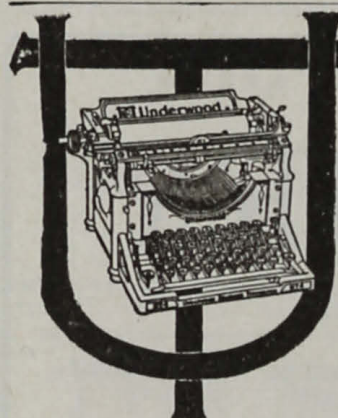
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THE CIVILIAN

VOL. IX.

FEBRUARY 2, 1917.

No. 21

The Call That All Must Answer

Patriotic Fund and Red Cross Benefit Combined in One Collection.—Requirements of Both These Services are Greater Than Ever Before.

**Success of Collections Will Have Great Effect on
Strength of Fighting Forces.**

GIVE EVERY CENT YOU CAN SPARE.

For the third time since the war commenced, the people of Ottawa are asked for general contributions to the Patriotic Fund. The first call was a small affair, the second was really worth while, but the subscriptions to this call **MUST** exceed the other two combined.

Since the last collection the number of men under arms has been increased by tens of thousands and, as the call for volunteers grows more and more urgent and married men respond in greater proportion, the number of dependents is increased at a still more rapid rate. There were, a few days ago, 149,230 wives and children of soldiers receiving aid from the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

The Red Cross.

Heretofore, the Canadian Red Cross Society has avoided direct appeals to the public for funds and has carried on its wonderful work by the subscriptions of its members and spontaneous donations, from proceeds of public entertainments, and from auxiliary societies.

The great increase in the number of men in arms, of the number of wounded and sick, and of the number of hospitals and ambulances required has now overtaxed the Society's resources. For some time past the Canadian society has assisted the needy French war hospitals by donations of supplies, but in December this assistance had to be reduced one-half because of lack of stores.

Campaign Plans.

The campaign for collections will be carried on in Ottawa in the same manner as last year, with certain improvements suggested by experience. A mass meeting will be held in the Russell Theatre on the evening of February 5th and the collections will be made on February 7th, 8th and 9th.

Organizer Miller has been in Ottawa for ten days past and has opened campaign headquarters in the Union Bank Building.

In the Civil Service.

The campaign in the Civil Service will also be run on the same lines as last year. Arrangements are in charge of A. DeB. Tremaine, of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, who is chairman of the Patriotic Affairs Committee of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa. He is assisted, not only by the members of his own committee, but by all the officers and members of the

Executive Committee and by picked volunteer workers in every department. The canvass of the Service will be made on the same dates as is the city generally.

Bridging a Gap.

A rather unfortunate feature is that there is a "gap" between the subscriptions of last year and those for the coming twelve months. Last year's subscriptions were mostly for twelve months, the first deductions being made from the February, 1916, pay cheques. Consequently, the last deductions were made in January, 1917. The new subscriptions cannot be compiled in time to make deductions from the February cheques, so the Fund is likely to lose considerable Civil Service money this month. The reason of the delay in starting this year's campaign is that the organizers were engaged elsewhere and could not be secured for Ottawa sooner.

In the Department of Trade and Commerce the subscribers for last year have signed an order upon the Accountant, directing him to make deductions from their February cheques at the same rate as for the twelve months past. The same action is likely to be taken in other departments, and where such an arrangement is not made many will remit in cash to the Patriotic or Red Cross treasurers the amount of their usual contributions.

The Aim.

The amount to be aimed at in this year's collection in the Service is a matter of much discussion. The needs of the Patriotic Fund are so much greater than before that the contribution should be materially increased. In addition, there is the great need of the Red Cross. That Society will receive one-eighth of the amount raised during the campaign.

The cost of living has increased greatly since the last collection was made and many civil servants of the lower-paid grades feel that they are at the limit of their financial resources. In this connection it must be remembered that *the increase of the cost of living bears just as hard upon the soldier's wife and children.*

The appeal is strongest and most urgent to those who have no families dependant upon them or who are in receipt of incomes that enable them to enjoy their usual pre-war pleasures and luxuries. This class **MUST** increase its subscription to offset unavoidable losses in the less fortunate class and to provide the necessary increase to the joint funds.

The Patriotic Fund and Red Cross must be kept going and in a state of full efficiency *by civilians*. This is the only way in which the non-combatant can prove his appreciation and gratitude to the men who are fighting *for him*. All the other costs of the war are met by funds borrowed by municipal, provincial or federal governments. The debts thus created must be paid by the whole country and the returned soldiers and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen *will have to pay their share*. Not so with the Patriotic and Red Cross funds. As long as they are maintained by free gifts of the people at large they lay no mortgage on the future.

The Appeal.

The appeal of this campaign is to the head and the heart of every man, woman and child in Canada. It is a matter for each one to settle with his or her own conscience. The facts are unquestionable. The case is beyond argument. It is not a time for a day's hectic enthusiasm, but for thoughtful, serious, deliberate determination and self-sacrifice. There is but one watchword for all,—

GIVE ALL YOU CAN.

Civil Service Casualties.

A record of enlistments, casualties, etc., of men of the Hudson Bay Railway staff, just received, shows several casualties not previously reported, although they occurred some time ago. The names of these men were not previously entered in *The Civilian's* Roll of Honor.

CAPT. H. J. HALL.

Captain H. J. Hall, of the Hudson Bay Railway staff, went overseas with the 1st Division, having a commission in the 16th Battalion, and has been wounded. He belongs to the 79th Cameron Highlanders of Winnipeg.

C. S. MATHESON.

Corporal C. S. Matheson was another Hudson Bay Railway man who went with the 16th. He was wounded at St. Julien.

D. J. PHILLIPS.

D. J. Phillips was the first Hudson Bay Railway man to lose his life. He was in the 5th Brigade, C.F.A., and was one of the victims of the German air raid on the Canadian artillery camp at Otterpool on October 13th, 1915.

W. C. THOMAS.

W. C. Thomas was one of several British army reservists on the Hudson Bay Railway staff who went home to join their old regiments. He is in the 14th Hussars and has been wounded.

A. E. RICHARDSON.

Albert E. Richardson, an employee of the Department of Public Works in Ottawa, was killed in action on January 16, 1917. Pte. Richardson enlisted with a local battalion in 1915 and had been in the trenches since August, 1916. He had gone through many big battles safely, though he was badly shaken up several times.

In his last letter to his wife, which he wrote the day after Christmas, he said he was doing mining work and was not in the best of health. Pte. Richardson was forty-one years of age, and came to this country from England about six years ago with his wife. He is also survived by four daughters, at home, his parents and one brother in England.

DR. SHORTT STANDS FIRM.

Those who entertained some hope that Dr. Adam Shortt would modify his attitude on the Third Division question were doomed to disappointment, for the Commissioner has reiterated his formerly expressed opinion,—he sees no reason for changing the regulations.

While no statement has been issued regarding progress in the long Third Division fight, it may be said that President Todd and other members of the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa have had an interview with Commissioner Shortt and that the result was to draw from that official a statement substantially as above.

The representatives of the organization had a long conference with the Commissioner and the whole range of arguments and counter-arguments were gone over again, with the general outcome that, instead of drawing together in any way, the parties merely agreed to disagree.

The result of the interview was not unexpected by those best acquainted with the attitudes of the parties. Nevertheless, it had its advantage to the Association in that Commissioner Shortt's position is now definitely established. An understanding on this point was necessary to progress towards a final decision in the long controversy. The Executive is now considering what direction its next move shall take.

WAR PERSONALS.

Capt. T. C. Evans, M.C., has luckily escaped death or wounds by narrow margins on two occasions. One day he was walking across exposed ground when German snipers got his range and their bullets whistled near him. He threw himself into a shell hole and had to remain there until dark. On another occasion a shell tore through the tent in which he was sleeping. Had he been sitting up he would have been killed.

Gunner Charlie Slack, who has won the Military Medal, is a brother of Gilbert R. Slack, of the Department of Militia and Defence, who is at the front with a cyclist corps.

Major H. H. Donnelly, wounded, was for a long time an officer of the Department of Public Works, but left the government employ shortly before he enlisted. He was at one time in charge of the Temiskaming works and later superintendent of dredging for the Maritime Provinces, with headquarters at St. John. He went overseas as captain in an automobile machine gun battery, mobilized at Ottawa.

A. Lagimodiere, the Winnipeg artillery sergeant who won the D.C.M. recently, is a brother of R. Lagimodiere of the Transcontinental Railway staff.

Men of the re-wiring staff of the Department of Public Works have sent a special remembrance to Romeo St. Denis, recently wounded and now in hospital at Sheffield, Eng.

A FRENCH CROSS.

Another member of Canada's public service has won honors while fighting in the French army. C. E. Billard was on the Hudson Bay Railway staff when the war broke out and went home to serve against the Germans. It is now learned that he has won the Military Cross.

WITH THE BATTERY BOYS.

Assurance is given that the 74th Battery, C.F.A., is to be removed from Kingston to Ottawa and, perhaps before this issue of *The Civilian* is in the hands of its subscribers, the unit, horses, guns and all, will be in quarters at Lansdowne Park.

Capt. Frank Grierson is anxious to bring his unit to the Capital, where no artillery, with horses and guns, has been seen since the early days of the war. The 74th Battery, which has five Ottawa officers and has recruited a hundred Ottawa men, is furnishing a part of the latest draft upon the 17th Brigade and some of the lads who enlisted in the autumn will soon be crossing the water to complete their training in one of England's famous artillery training grounds. There will be a lot of vacancies in the battery and unusual opportunities for recruits to get good ratings.

With the battery quartered in Ottawa, the local men will have the pleasure of frequent visits to home and families. Altogether, the 74th Battery offers an unusually good opportunity for the young man who wants to "get into the game" under pleasant conditions.

FAREWELL PRESENTATIONS.

On the eve of their departure from Ottawa with the 207th Ottawa-Carleton Battalion, Lance-Corporal J. D. Mooney and Corporals C. S. Johnston and G. M. McRae were presented by their former co-workers in the Post Office Department with useful and valuable articles for men on active service. Combination sets of cutlery, drinking cups and money belts were among the articles presented, and not least valued by the recipients were addresses expressing the admiration and good wishes of the donors.

The Roll of Honour.

Men of the Public Service of Canada enlisted for active military service.
Names in previous lists,—2,841.

SIXTY-FIFTH LIST.

L. Reoch, Trade and Commerce, Port Arthur, Canadian Engineers.
J. Samuels, Trade and Commerce, Port Arthur, 141st Battalion.
S. McLeod, Trade and Commerce, Fort William, 212th Battalion.
Arthur L. Goodall, Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Signallers.
Charles Lewis, Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Signallers.
W. E. Tupper, Trade and Commerce, Digby, Artillery.
Wilbert H. Frise, Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
C. E. Harrison, Trade and Commerce, Fort William.
W. A. Dennis, Trade and Commerce, Fort William, 141st Battalion.
J. D. Angus, Trade and Commerce, Winnipeg.
B. Armitage, Trade and Commerce, Winnipeg.
Frederic Pyatt, Trade and Commerce, Fort William, 239th Battalion.
M. Larkin, Public Works, Ottawa, 238th Battalion.
L. E. Strader, Public Works, Ottawa, 73rd Battery, C.F.A.
Capt. G. B. Hull, Public Works, Prince Rupert, 238th Battalion.
A. S. Davis, Public Works, Ottawa, Canadian Engineers.
James McEwen, Public Works, Ile Verte.
R. G. Thompson, Public Works, Ottawa, 238th Battalion.
W. J. Howden, Public Works, Vancouver, 242nd Battalion.
C. A. Schofield, Public Works, Ottawa, 207th Battalion.

The following from Welland Canal engineering, clerical and operating staffs:

Lieut. R. C. Morgan, 7th Battery, C.F.A., Flying Corps.
R. Raynor, 19th Regiment.
Sergt. E. O. Holt, 10th Battery, C.F.A.
Sergt. S. Dicks, 10th Battery, C.F.A.
D. C. Spears.
Frank Ellis, 10th Battery, C.F.A.
T. E. Jones, 10th Battery, C.F.A.
Philip Brett, British Reservist.
Lieut. H. M. Campbell, Canadian Mounted Rifles.
Lieut. H. S. Clark, 19th Regiment.
Lieut. C. J. Swift, 15th Battery, C.F.A.
W. W. Wallace, 15th Battery, C.F.A.
Sergt. D. Clark, 31st Battery, C.F.A.
Lieut. St. B. Sladen, Canadian Engineers.
Lieut. G. M. Hamilton, 76th Battalion.
D. Sloan, 2nd Dragoons.
Wm. Kiddell, 35th Battalion.
Lieut. J. G. Scott, Flying Corps.
O. S. Boase, 75th Battalion.
Lieut. Roy G. Sneath, Canadian Engineers.
D. Lauder, 7th Battery, C.F.A.
Lieut. R. J. Olmsted, Artillery.
Flight Sub-Lieut. Hugh Wallace, Royal Naval Air Service.
Capt. E. S. Ball, 176th Battalion.
Capt. J. B. McAndrew, 176th Battalion.
Lieut. M. Doig, 97th Battalion.
J. Richards, 49th Battery, C.F.A.
Sergt. M. J. Gordon, 49th Battery, C.F.A.
Lieut. R. E. Smyth, 44th Regiment.
Sergt. S. F. Speck, 10th Mounted Rifles.
Lieut. M. B. McLean, 176th Battalion.
R. F. Saxton, Army Medical Corps.
James Austin.
S. Mewburn, Canadian Field Artillery.
H. Barrett, 98th Battalion.

THE CIVILIAN

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THE CIVILIAN, P. O. Box 484, Ottawa.

Ottawa, February 2, 1917



THE NATIONAL DUTY.

"The great war can only be won by national and individual sacrifice. Some of the noblest of the sons of Canada have made the supreme sacrifice; they have laid their lives upon the altar of the country. By an untimely fate their youthful hopes, their generous ambitions, their loves and affections have been quenched in death. Their comrades at the front are prepared to make the like sacrifice if it is so willed and ordained by Providence. They are enduring without murmur—and I have witnessed it myself—the privation inseparable from the soldier's life. Daily they walk with wounds and death."

—Sir Thomas White.

If I have the right to address any young man, I would say to him: If you cannot enlist for service overseas, then this very week sign the National Registration Card and join the militia. If, on the other hand, you can join the heroes of Courcelette, do so without delay. If you want a motto from Holy Writ, why not take this one: "Far be it from me to spare my life in all this time of trouble; for I am not better than my brethren."

—Maj. (Rev.) O'Gorman.

We do not propose to put our heads into a noose with the rope's end in Germany's hands.

—Lloyd George.

OUR BOYS

Previously reported:

Dead...	151
Wounded...	221
Prisoners...	13

DEAD

D. J. PHILLIPS.
ALBERT E. RICHARDSON.

WOUNDED

H. J. HALL.
C. S. MATHESON.
W. C. THOMAS.

THE DEADLOCK.

Commissioner Shortt's position on the Third Division question is now defined. After hearing the arguments of the Civil Service Association he is not convinced that he should change his former decision on the vexing problem. A deadlock such as that now existing between Commissioner Shortt and Commissioner LaRochelle is a regrettable thing under any circumstances, but the specially unfortunate feature of this case is that, when a deadlock occurs, nothing is done. The advantage of position is thus with Commissioner Shortt, but the Third Division people should not despair. Deadlocks have been broken ere now.

WORTH READING.

Readers have commented favorably upon the re-appearance of "The Women's Page" in *The Civilian*, and the editors submit that the approval is well deserved. The Ottawa Service is full of women who are doing valuable work along many lines and managing their own enterprises with conspicuous success. *The Civilian* is always glad to give the story of their affairs a place in its columns, but an apparent lack of desire for publicity

on the part of the officers of the women's organization has made this department difficult to carry on. Now the women have taken hold of their greatest work yet,—Red Cross work,—“win the war” work, and an able and well-informed correspondent is telling the story to *Civilian* readers in every issue. Not only the women of the Service, but the men as well, can read the Women's Page with enjoyment and profit.

SKEDADDLERS.

In every country there is an element that runs away whenever the prospect of a fight looms up in the distance. Immigration reports from United States border points seem to indicate that this element in Canada has seen the phantom of conscription behind national service registration and is fleeing from its own fears.

Let it go. Canada is well rid of it. It is largely of alien origin and its presence in this country is a source of more danger than strength. Canada had just such an element a century ago. The letters of Brock give a splendid estimate of its effect upon the country. Fifty years ago the United States was relieved of part of the like element in its population by the prospect of drafts to fill up the Union army. Then was coined the word “skedaddlers” to describe those who fled from their duty. The name followed them to Canada and stuck to them, and the stigma has descended upon their children and grandchildren.

Let the skedaddlers skedaddle!

NO TINKERING.

This is no time to change the petition of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa on the Third Division matter. The petition as it stands, as it was prepared after years of careful study by officers and committees, as

it was adopted by general meetings, as it was approved of by Commissioner LaRochelle, and as it is in the hands of ministers and members of parliament, *must not be interfered with*. It is an honest, logical and practical petition. It asks all that can consistently be asked for in the premises. To change it in any detail would be to stultify the Association, to lose the support already gained, to lessen the Government's respect for the organized Service and to afford a first-class excuse for throwing the case out of court altogether.

Win the war.

If you can't fight, pay.

Civil servants are prepared and willing to shoulder their full share,—and a little more,—of the financial and other burdens of the war, but they object to any conscription of men or money that applies to them and lets other classes of salaried clerical workers go free.

Although the Alberta railway mail clerks have decided not to unite with their Eastern co-workers under present conditions, all men of the R.P.O. in Canada seem to be agreed that a Dominion-wide organization is desirable. The sooner they get together on common ground the better for every railway mail clerk in Canada.

The objection said to be taken by some Western civil servants to the increasing of Eastern salaries to the Western scale is short-sighted and prejudicial to their own interests. If Eastern salaries are raised to equality with those paid west of the lakes, and the reasons that brought about extra allowances to the Western men are still valid, a further increase to the Western men is almost sure to follow.

Simultaneous announcements were made in Ottawa that a project had been launched to raise \$20,000 for a bronze memorial to Edith Cavell and that the consignments from the Canadian Red Cross stores to France had been reduced by one-half in December owing to lack of supplies. What would Edith Cavell say, if she could speak from beyond the grave, as to the duty of Ottawa people and Canadians generally in such a situation?

No matter how they may "knock" the Service, the general public know that the Government employees are the most generous and open-handed body of people in Ottawa. Whenever a big charity or general subscription of any sort threatens to come short of the amount of money necessary to insure its success, a canvass of the Civil Service is almost invariably resorted to, no matter how freely individual civil servants have previously subscribed. And, generally, the Service puts its shoulder to the wheel and lands the enterprise at its goal. The British Sailors Relief Fund is the latest illustration of this kind of thing. The Soldiers' Aid Commission got more than sixty per cent of its support from the Service. The Ottawa Association for the Blind had a big boost a year or so ago, and many other philanthropic enterprises that have received great assistance could be recalled. Those who insinuate that the civil servants are not charitable either know not whereof they speak or wilfully misrepresent the facts.

You have a warm bed. Can you lie at ease in it knowing that, by your neglect, some soldier's child shivers and coughs the night through?

* * *

When her man was here, the soldier's wife didn't have to work. Why should she have to work now? Shall we punish her because she has given her all,—because her husband is a better man than most of us?

OTTAWA NOTES.

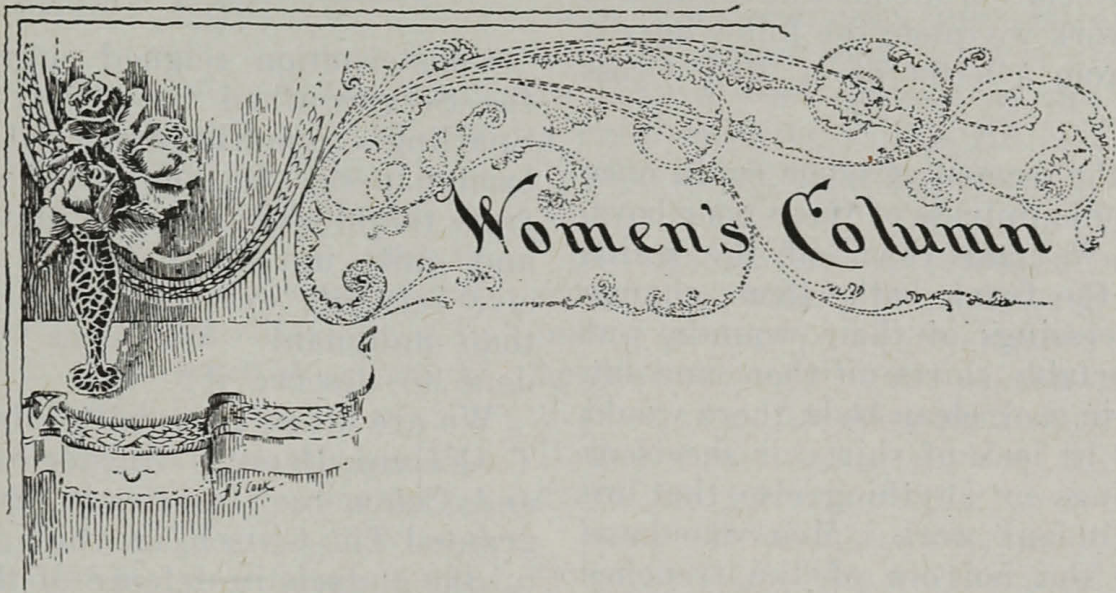
Collections for the benefit of the British Sailors Relief Fund were made in several departments and a considerable sum raised in addition to the private subscriptions previously made. The Naval Service and Marine and Fisheries made especially fine showings.

Another step has been made towards final settlement of the affairs of the Co-operative Association. The liquidators have completed their work and the proceeds have been paid into court. The status of certain creditors remained to be settled, and until a court of competent jurisdiction sits in Ottawa and decides that question no money can be paid out to shareholders or other claimants.

The great find by Charles H. Sternburg, formerly of the Geological Survey, of two duckbilled dinosaur fossil skeletons in the Red Deer river valley came to naught after all. The giant remains were shipped to the British museum on the steamer Mount Temple, which met a German sub some time ago, and was sent to the bottom.

A MARTYR TO DUTY.

Another officer of the Dominion immigration force has lost his life in the discharge of his duty. Marshall Jackson, attached to the Winnipeg staff, was shot on a Michigan Central train near Windsor, Ont., on the morning of January 25th by a criminal named Anderson, alias Stewart and several other names, and died in five minutes. The officer was conveying his murderer from Winnipeg to Detroit, where he was to be handed over to the authorities for trial for safe-blowing. The prisoner snatched Jackson's revolver, shot him through the body and jumped from the moving train. He was later captured, having been driven from hiding to secure some drug for which he craved.



Labourers Wanted.

Dr. Robertson, President of the Red Cross Society in Ottawa, exploded quite a bomb amongst us when he stated that the Canadian Red Cross supplies in London had been so depleted that in December the promised supplies to the French hospitals had been cut down 50 per cent, with a further likely reduction in January.

Not a woman in Ottawa but must have shuddered at the very idea of any patient having to go without, and somehow it seemed so much worse to have happened in the cold winter months than had it been in August.

On the face of it, it appears that the Canadian women have lost the trench of Promise to the French hospitals and it is going to take all their efforts, together with all the sewing machines in Ottawa, to enable them to regain the lost ground before spring.

The women of Ottawa have worked so well that one feels that if they had known that the need for Red Cross work was greater they would have come up to the requirements.

However, vain regrets availeth nothing.

What can the women of the Service do to fill the gap now?

Already they have given money and many of them their time as well; and to those who are doing a great deal

of Red Cross work, either through the Civil Service organization or any other channel, so that the work eventually reaches the Red Cross, this appeal is not made. But there are many women, especially among the younger element in the Service, who are neither sewing nor knitting. Has it occurred to these idlers that perhaps some man may endure extreme suffering and discomfort, if not death itself, through lack of dressings that they might have been instrumental in supplying? How will they feel to learn that, if not their own men folk, those of their dear friends have suffered irreparable loss through lack of Red Cross supplies? It would not be the first time that such a thing has happened during this war, for it is commonly said that at the battle of St. Julien men bled to death for want of a bandage.

It is within the power of the Canadian women to prevent such a thing ever happening again, and now that the need is known, surely they will respond at once.

The greatest need is for labour; that is, sewing. The Red Cross has lots of supplies all cut ready to be made up, so all one has to do is to call there, or at our own Red Cross rooms in the Hope Building, and she will be supplied with materials and directed as to how it is to be made up.

To give our readers some idea of

the appreciation the men have for Red Cross work we quote the following extract from a letter of a Red Cross nurse:

"If the women at home could once see the happiness of these poor boys, when we take them off the trains from the front, bathe them, change the dressings of their wounds, put comfortable shirts on them and lay them in cool, clean beds, there would never be lack of shirts or sheets or dressings or anything else that we need in our work. Men who have faced the horrors of the trenches unshaken, shed tears of joy and relief when we get them settled in our wards. They often say it is worth being wounded just to be between sheets again."

Call For Work.

Miss Reynolds, the convenor of our Red Cross, or a member of her committee, will be at the Red Cross rooms in the Hope Building, Sparks street, every day except Saturdays from 4 to 6 o'clock.

It is suggested that if you are not already enrolled as an active worker, that you call at once and either work for an hour at the rooms or else take some work home.

Many of the girls who are living at home and have sewing machines might form little circles of eight or ten of their friends, meet to sew at least a couple of times a week and select whatever they want to work on.

One such circle of women have devoted its energies to making pyjamas and it is amazing the speed that has been acquired. At first none of them knew how to make the garment, but the directions were carefully followed and it is very gratifying to them to turn out so much work.

Don't delay and miss your opportunity,—call for work to-day. Take the elevator to the first floor up and our Red Cross room is right there.

Thank You, Mr. O'Hara.

Consternation reigned supreme in the Service when the report of Dr. Sparling's remarks appeared in the local papers. It came so like a bolt from the blue and was so undeserved and quite untrue that most women civil servants were astonished rather than indignant. Whatever had we done to deserve it?

We are all so grateful to Mr. F. C. T. O'Hara, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, for the interview he granted *The Citizen*, in which he took up the cudgels in defence of the civil servants in no mistakeable manner. But, then, Mr. O'Hara knows whereof he speaks,—he knows the Civil Service thoroughly and is qualified to have an opinion on the subject. Just there is the rub! The Service is too often the victim of sweeping assertions made by people who really know nothing of the subject and, like Dr. Sparling, are lead into indiscretions.

Of course we accept Dr. Sparling's correction of his remarks, but surely an apology would have been more in order.

Motor Show Buffet.

The women of the Civil Service were not slow to seize the opportunity of contributing their quota of workers to the patriotic motor show.

Miss Burt took charge of the buffet on Thursday afternoon and evening and had to help her Miss Ina Blackburn and a committee composed of Miss Dorothy Barber, Miss Muriel Robertson, Miss Ella Dickinson, Miss Florence Brown, Miss Mildred Kinsman, Miss Phylis Hurlbeit, Miss Jessie Hilliard, Miss Irene Sharp, Miss Rita Duhamel and Miss Jean Dunnet.

In spite of a huge crowd, everything was managed admirably, and the women feel amply repaid for their strenuous evening.

The latest report puts the proceeds of the show in the neighborhood of \$2,500, all of which goes to patriotic purposes.

Help! Help!

Twenty more people are needed to bring the attendance number of our next Red Cross Social up to one hundred. The second meeting had an increase in numbers over the first of thirty, so, surely at the next social, which is to be on Tuesday, the 13th of February, at least a hundred women will respond.

For the benefit of those women who have not as yet taken even a latent interest in the work, it may be well to state that these Red Cross socials combine business and pleasure. The reports of the various committees are read and any necessary business is transacted. Has it ever occurred to you who do not come that as the Women's Branch is supposed to represent the women of the Service and to all intents and purposes does represent them so far as the general public is concerned, that you had better be there to see that the business is transacted properly? At least come and give us the benefit of your opinion.

The Red Cross committee will have on hand various kinds of work, so you are asked to bring needles, thimbles and scissors or knitting needles. The Red Cross supplies are very low in London, so low that the supply going to France has had to be cut down, so do let us do our best to bring it up again.

At the next meeting the women of the Post Office Department will arrange the programme and provide the entertainment.

Book Shower.

At the last meeting of the executive of the Women's Branch one hundred dollars was voted from the Emergency Fund to the relief of British sailors and the fact that nothing has been done for our Canadian sailors and members of the motor boat patrol service was discussed.

As it had been learned through Ad-

miral Kingsmill that our men are in need of bound books, it was decided to have a book shower at the next general meeting, which will be at the Y.W.C.A. on Tuesday evening, Feb. 13th.

Bring or send to the meeting whatever bound books, not necessarily new ones, you may be able to spare. This applies not only to the women of the Service but to the men as well. Bound books from anyone will be gratefully received.

In the event of not being able to send or take them to the Y.W.C.A. for Feb. 13th, the donors may be good enough to send them to Miss Lyon at her office, Room No. 514, Naval Service Department, Rea Building, within a few days after that date.

The men are well supplied with magazines.

SERVICE BOUGHT BUTTONS.

Ottawa is being canvassed for subscriptions to the funds of the Soldiers' Aid Commission, and it is anticipated that the response will be generous.

The Commission received a grant of \$1,000 from the City Council some time ago and its only other source of revenue has been from the sale of buttons.

These buttons are of two sorts,—dollar ones and five-dollar ones,—and in all \$1,900 worth have been sold. Of this amount \$1,200, or more than sixty-three per cent, was paid in by civil servants. The members of the Service are wearing more buttons than all the rest of the City of Ottawa put together.

Before fine clothes, before dainty fare, before amusement comes, your duty to the soldier's wife and children.

* * *

Could you enjoy a play or a hockey match if you knew that a soldier's wife was cold, or his children hungry?

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed under this heading.

Editor *Civilian*:

The activity of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa in promoting the welfare of its members, the Inside Service, by effective legislation, etc., merits the hearty approval of those concerned.

Unfortunately the Outside Service is not yet alive to the advantage of organization, excepting through the Civil Service Federation, which represents all branches as a whole, but does not, by the nature of its existence as a general body, occupy itself with the local problems of its various branches of the Service.

A splendid exception is made of the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association, which includes about thirty post offices, a delegation of whom was in Ottawa recently and had a number of very satisfactory conferences with the heads of the Department, which more than justified the existence of such an organization.

The Civil Service and Superannuation Bills are ready. They may come before the House any time this session, and the Inside Service interests are protected with many suggested amendments proposed by the excellent committee who have worked hard and burned much midnight oil. The Outside Service has done little if anything in the matter.

Mr. C. A. Halladay, Secretary of the Civil Service Federation, has a number of copies of the "Legislature Bulletin," being the full context of Bill 217, Amendments to the Civil Service Act with suggested amendments. Any association of the Outside Service, or an individual member thereof, may have a copy of this important document upon application. It is free—gratis—for nothing, and is well worthy of your serious consideration.

If your office, or association (I am addressing the Outside Service) is too dead, or stagnant, to take advantage of this offer officially, there is nothing to prevent any member of the Service, you or I, to write and procure a copy or two. Endeavor to have a little assistance from a couple or more of your fellow officers. Embody your ideas in a letter to Mr. Halladay, and when the sub-committee of Parliament on this Bill meets as promised before these Bills are finally disposed of, the suggestions of the individuals, the committees, or the associations, will have been collected, digested and prepared in such form as to present an intelligent argument on behalf of the long suffering Outside Service. In conclusion, a word to the wise, DO IT NOW.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Editor *Civilian*:

Objections are made among clerks in the West of the means being taken by the Eastern civil servants of obtaining an increase in salary, at the expense of the Western civil servants, *i.e.*, as the Western civil servants receive \$15 a month on account of the higher cost of living, therefore the Eastern civil servants should also receive this amount at the present time.

If the Eastern servants get an increase, why not the Western ones, also?

The Commission into the high cost of living maintain that the West is still 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. higher than the East. Five years ago \$15 a month would not have paid for the difference in rent, leaving aside the many other expenses.

I believe all should get an increase in salary, but it is very unfair to use the means now being used by the Eastern civil servants.

E. G. IRONSIDE.

When the boys come home they will say to us, "As you have done to mine so have you done to me."

ONE OF OUR "OLD BOYS."

John S. Dennis, C.E., D.L.S., of the C.P.R., who has been transferred to Montreal to become chief assistant to Baron Shaughnessy, is a landmark of the West and was at one time a prominent civil servant.

He was only sixteen years old when he went out on his first survey work, but he did so well that he was sent out again on more important work. That was in the early 'seventies. In 1878 he was given charge of a survey party, but a year later he left government work for the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company. In that service he continued survey and exploration work.

In the rebellion of 1885 he raised and commanded a corps of picked scouts that did splendid service for the Canadian expeditionary force. Peace restored, Major Dennis re-entered the government service, and in 1887 was made chief inspector of surveys. He inaugurated the Western irrigation undertakings and upon his investigations and reports the laws in that regard were founded. In 1897 he became Deputy Commissioner of Public Works for the Northwest, but the irrigation projects were still his chief responsibility, and when the Canadian Pacific took over the great Bow River project he was persuaded to finally sever his connection with the Government and take charge of the railway company's land improvement schemes. His career as a railroad man has been a succession of successful administrations of some of the company's most important and most rapidly-developing departments.

Keep the home fires burning. Help to buy the coal.

* * *

Not what you *give*, but what you *share*!

Try to run your house for a month on \$50 and then say, if you dare, that the soldier's wife is well provided for.

LABOR DELEGATION.

Following a custom that has become an annual affair, representatives of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress recently presented strong requests for legislation designed to relieve some of the distressing conditions under which employees are forced to take up their assigned tasks.

In making these appeals to the Government, the Federation of Letter Carriers of Canada was represented by its President, W. Hoop, Winnipeg, and Alex. McMordie, Toronto. Mr. Hoop said in part:

"Three years ago that class had secured a raise of 25 cents. It was wholly inadequate. A man could not live and raise a family and be physically fit himself on the wage of a letter carrier. Minimum pay of \$2.50 a day in the West was 'starvation wages' in view of the high price of everything, including coal.

"The civil servant always comes last in regard to an increase of wages. We should have a raise of at least 50 cents a day."

NINE MEN LOST.

Dominion Dredge No. 6, employed in harbor work on the Nova Scotia coast, went on the Shag Ledges, near the Strait of Canso, on January 17th, and was a total wreck. Capt. Hatfield and the crew of eight men all perished. The No. 6 was also known as the "Cape Breton." She was being towed from Isaac's Harbor to Sydney and broke away from the tugs in a heavy sea. Her boats were launched, but were swamped by the waves. The captain and crew of the tug "Roebling" made heroic efforts to save the dredge crew, but could accomplish nothing. Most of the lost men were from Lunenburg.

If you gave your last cent, what sacrifice would that be compared with the sacrifice of the wife who gives her husband, the children who give their father?

Great Public Services

The work which civil servants are doing for the good of the country, and which goes on unseen, day in and day out, was brought to the notice of the public during the last fortnight at the meetings held in Ottawa, notably the Ottawa Winter Fair and the annual meetings of the Commission of Conservation, Canadian Forestry Association, and Canadian Society of Forest Engineers.

The most striking aspect of this service was referred to by the retiring President of the Canadian Forestry Association, Lt.-Col. J. B. Miller, the well known manufacturer of Toronto, in his annual address. In the course of this he said:

"It is fitting that some reference should be made to the remarkable proportion of Canadian forest engineers, forest students, rangers, and others in forestry occupations who have taken up military service for their country since the earlier days of the war. Quite two-thirds of the technical foresters in the country have long since enlisted, chiefly as combatants, and the number of killed and wounded and of those given military honors testifies warmly to their spirit of sacrifice."

The great majority of the technically trained foresters in Canada are in the employ of the Dominion Government and others are in the employ of the various provincial governments. From the Dominion Forestry Branch about fifty-five men have gone to the front, of whom a good proportion are technically trained foresters.

The work of civil servants also came out in the programme of the Canada Forestry Association. The most important subject now engaging the attention of Canadians interested in timber is the battle against the white pine blister rust which threatens to destroy every white pine tree in Canada. This subject was introduced by Dr. Güssow, Dominion Botanist, who showed what had been done to head off this pest and what the next efforts were to be. Provincial Foresters Zavitz, of Ontario, and Piché, of Quebec, and Chief Forester Levitt of the Commission of Conser-

vation told what they were doing in their respective fields.

The making of our forests fireproof by the disposal of logging "slash" was discussed by R. H. Campbell, Dominion Director of Forestry, and E. H. Finlayson, inspector for Alberta of the Dominion Forestry Branch.

How Hon. Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, is linking up science with industry in Canada through the work of his departmental officers came out in the paper by W. B. Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of the Forest Products Laboratories of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. The reason that Dr. Bates, Superintendent of the Laboratories, did not present this paper was that the services of this expert had been "loaned" to make munitions of war.

Mr. Campbell told of what the Laboratories were doing to find uses for woods, which, up to the present, have been considered useless, and to prove that some woods now imported for certain purposes were inferior to woods grown right here in Canada. He showed the important results secured from the study of Canadian structural timbers, mine timbers, and of preservative methods for ties, fence posts and paving blocks. The fine qualities of Douglas fir had been brought out by tests at the Laboratories and the results were now available to the public. The work in regard to paper-making materials was

gone into at length and, among other things, the importance of the experiments in regard to waste sulphite liquor from paper mills was indicated. While great advances had been made, nearly fifty per cent of the actual fibre in the log went out into the river with the waste liquor. He pointed out that the Laboratories were constantly making tests and studies which manufacturers wanted made but which they had neither the men nor the plant to make them with. More and more the manufacturers in various lines of wood products were resorting to the Laboratories for information.

At the annual dinner of the Canadian Forestry Association, Hon. W. J. Roche was the guest of honor and spoke of the loyalty of Canadians in rallying to the flag to fight for their magnificent country with its high ideals, and also of the work of his department in the situation, making particular reference to the forestry side.

Among the other speakers was R. H. Campbell, Director of Forestry, who explained the patriotic work of the branch in protecting one great section of Canada's national resources and also in helping to make those resources as valuable as possible to keep the country's production up to the highest point in this time when every ounce of energy and every dollar's worth of production was called for.

When we sent the boys away we said, "We'll look after your wives and little ones." How are we doing it? The men still contribute to their support by assigning pay, the Government gives a separation allowance (which is paid out of borrowed money that we will ask the returned soldier to assist in re-paying) and we of the big promise try to satisfy our obligations by a dole from the Patriotic Fund. Not so heroic after all, are we?

A GRAND EXAMPLE.

As an example of splendid patriotic spirit, the record of J. W. Sparks, a preventive officer attached to the Winnipeg customs house, is hard to beat.

War was declared on August 4th, 1914, and on the 5th Sparks enrolled with the Winnipeg contingent to the 10th Battalion. He underwent all the hardships of Salisbury Plain, but when the First Division went to France in March, 1915, he was discharged as unfit.

With the aim of making himself acceptable to the medical officers, he underwent a serious surgical operation. It was at first unsuccessful and subsequent operations were necessary. It was not until the autumn of 1916 that he was able to present himself for enrollment again, and then it was only to be turned down by the Canadian examiners.

Determined to get into the fight somehow, he tried branch after branch of the British service, commencing with the Flying Corps. All combatant units refused him, so he took a course in auto instruction and, in November, secured enlistment with the Mechanical Transport. He expects to go to the front very soon.

CUSTOMS CHANGES.

A press despatch says: J. H. Bertram, collector of customs for the port of Toronto, has been transferred to the port of Montreal to take charge there during the absence of the collector of customs, R. S. White, and until otherwise ordered.

H. C. Blair, inspector of customs. Ottawa, has been appointed acting collector at Toronto during the absence of the collector.

Maybe you would fight if you could. See to it that no one may say, "He could but he won't."

FROM "THE HOUSE."

Announcement of the understanding between the Government and the Opposition that necessary war, financial and railway matters alone will be brought up in Parliament at present and that an early adjournment will be made to enable the Premier to attend the Imperial conference in London, has made the civil servants wonder what chance there is for consideration of the expected war bonus measure. It might possibly be included in the general financial programme, but the intentions of the Government have not been revealed.

According to a tabled return, the Civil Service Insurance Fund paid out \$22,000 to the beneficiaries of deceased policy-holders during the fiscal year 1916. New policies issued numbered 571, bringing the total number in force up to 1,948 and the amount in force to \$4,651,039. Funds in hand amounted to \$356,814. Up to December 31st, 1916, ten claims for insurance carried by civil servants who had lost their lives on military service were received. Seven, aggregating \$30,000 in value, were paid, and three remained to be adjusted.

The annual report on the Superannuation systems shows that thirty-two men retired during the year, with allowances aggregating \$32,082.

* * *

It was reported that the reorganization of the Senate Hansard staff had been entrusted to Albert Horton, and that he had recommended for appointment to the staff D. J. Halpin and H. H. Emmerson. The former is now on the staff of the Department of Labour.

There were 245 men in the Dominion Police force on December 31, as compared with 355 a year ago, according to a statement made to Parliament from Sir Percy Sherwood. The cost of the force last year was \$243,665 in salaries and \$9,729 in travelling expenses.

The Government land telegraph

service now comprises a total of 11,792 miles, which is an increase in the land mileage, during the last fiscal year, of 314 miles. This is apart altogether from the wireless service, which is also growing yearly in extent and importance. The land extensions during the past year were to Ile la Crosse, in Saskatchewan, to Hudson's Hope, B.C., and some short lines in British Columbia. Messages to the number of 365,081 were sent, which is a decrease of 12,768. The falling off was mainly in connection with the Yukon line. Since the G.T.P. Railway telegraph reached Prince Rupert, it has diverted a good deal of the business in that district. A war news service over the Government lines has been inaugurated and free bulletins are now sent to all offices in Saskatchewan, Alberta, South British Columbia, and the north shore of the St. Lawrence and Chicoutimi district.

Toute la bonté et la vertu du
Raisin est concentrée dans le
Cognac.

PELLISSON

Le Cognac par Excellence.

Le déguster une fois, c'est
l'adopter pour toujours.

Pourquoi ne pas demander le
PELLISSON—vous êtes certain
de consommer le plus pur et le
plus agréable de tous les Brandy
et il ne vous en coûte pas plus.

A GOVERNOR'S OPINION.

(Editorial in the Civil Service News.)

Edward F. Dunne, retiring after four years' service as governor of Illinois, declared in his farewell message to the state legislature that he had been sustained "by a conviction that in the merit system lay the only solution of the problem of efficiency in the public service," and added: "I am glad to record that the end of my term finds this conviction stronger than ever."

Continuing in the same strain he said: "The public in general has become familiar with the operation of the law, and if it is allowed to remain undisturbed for another term the merit system will be so well entrenched in Illinois that a return to the so-called 'spoils system' will be impossible."

This verdict, from a man who has had four years of experience at the head of a state's administrative machinery, should carry a great deal of weight. It gains special significance because of the important merit extension measures to be put before the present session of the general assembly.

IMPORTANT.

Holders of debentures or notes and others having claims for money subscribed to the Civil Service Co-operative Supply Association are directed to file claims as required by official notice elsewhere in this issue.

Claimants must make their claims in writing, properly signed, and must give particulars of (a) the Number of the debenture or note held; (b) the Date of such security; (c) the Amount of claim.

All claims must be filed on or before February 12th, 1917, to secure recognition.

Save,—but not by stinting your subscription to the Patriotic Fund.

PENSION COMMISSIONERS.

The Dominion Government have appointed a Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada with offices in Ottawa. As this Board wish to cause as little delay as possible in dealing with communications with regard to pensions, they wish the public to correspond directly with the Board of Pension Commissioners, Ottawa.

A great deal of delay may be caused by communications being sent through other departments of the Government.

The Patriotic Fund Association and the Military Hospitals Commission have kindly consented to give information and assistance to those wishing to write direct to the Board of Pension Commissioners. These societies have offices in certain localities throughout Canada.

In addition, in order to facilitate the granting of pensions, the Board is opening branch pension offices in Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Barrie, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax. All information with regard to pensions may be obtained from these offices.

A GREAT CHARITY.

The annual appeal of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, says:

Our need of money is measured by the children's need of help, and you can judge how great that need must be when last year 3,045 sick little ones were treated as in-patients, and as will be seen from the 1916 figures, 592 patients were admitted from 242 places outside Toronto.

Pain-racked little ones, made mighty men of valor by the help of the hospital twenty years ago, are keeping the wolf from the door of the British Empire.

Shall they come home to find little ones of to-day denied the hospital's

healing help because other calls have closed YOUR ears and YOUR pockets?

' Mid rumble of Red Cross ambulance—God bless it—and rustle of Patriotic Fund cheque—God prosper it—the voice of stricken childhood pleads—and YOU can change its note from sorrow to joy.

YOUR money drives the Hospital Dreadnought—and it was never so much needed. Because—Treatment costs more. Domestic help costs more. Medicines cost more. Food costs more. But the suffering of helpless childhood is no less.

Shall we avenge Belgium's mutilated babies and leave our little ones to perish?

You have given once—twice—often. Give again.

You've given some—much. Give more.

The moan of the sick child at your door strikes a chord in the harp of Heaven as truly as the groan of hero in the Empire's far-flung battle line.

Keep the home fires burning—fires of love and service to the little children—"For of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Won't YOU help?

Send a dollar, or more if you can, to Douglas Davidson, Secretary-Treasurer, or

J. ROSS ROBERTSON,

Chairman of the Board of Trustees,
Toronto.

CANADA'S FORESTS.

Canada's forest wealth was reviewed in an address by R. H. Campbell, Director of Forestry, under the auspices of the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club.

Mr. Campbell pointed out that the total value of the forest products in Canada every year reaches \$176,672,000 and the number of persons employed in forest industries, in addition to those industries which use wood, such as paper mills, vehicle factories, shipyards, etc., is 110,000. This

is the largest number employed in any industry in the Dominion. The amount of capital invested totals \$260,000,000, wages paid in the forest



Attention!

SPECIAL POLICY FOR

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS

Full information on application

CHAS. KING, General Agent

71½ SPARKS ST. - - OTTAWA



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE.

Royal Naval College of Canada.

ANUAL EXAMINATIONS for entry of Naval Cadets into this College are held at the examination centres of the Civil Service Commission in May each year, successful candidates joining the College on or about the 1st August following the examination.

Applications for entry are received up to the 15th April by the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, from whom blank entry forms can be obtained.

Candidates for examination must have passed their fourteenth birthday, and not reached their sixteenth birthday, on the 1st July following the examination.

Further details can be obtained on application to G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of the Naval Service, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa.

G. J. DESBARATS,

Deputy Minister of the Naval Service.

Department of the Naval Service,
Ottawa, November 23, 1916.

Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

industries of Canada total \$39,400,000 yearly, and the value of the product is \$184,000,000 per annum.

In war, wood had proved to be in even greater demand. High explosives, said Mr. Campbell, were being made from wood cellulose, and immense quantities of wood were being used for trenches, huts and bridges. Germany, cut off from the supply of cotton, has made substitute articles from wood. "Absorbent cotton," "slings," and splints, were all being made of wood and wood products now, while the Russian soldiers are wearing paper shirts made in Japan and German and Austrian soldiers are using paper vests, socks and handkerchiefs made from wood pulp.

Carelessness was the great enemy of forests, said Mr. Campbell, instancing the disastrous fires at Fernie and Northern Ontario, and education was the greatest need.

CONSTRUCTION BATTALION.

The 256th Railway Construction Battalion (Toronto unit, with Lieut.-Col. W. A. McConnell in command) is recruiting throughout Ontario, and any men, skilled or unskilled, who can do a day's work, and pass the physical standard for recruits (which standard has been considerably lowered for this unit) will be accepted. The age limit for the unit is forty-eight years. Any man who cannot get a medical examination in his own locality may proceed to the nearest recruiting depot, and if he is not passed he will be allowed his railway fare, and pay for time lost at the rate of \$1.70 per day.

If he is passed as fit, his pay commences immediately, and recruits will be given sufficient time in which to attend to their personal affairs before reporting for mobilization. The headquarters of the unit is at 24 Front Street West, Toronto.

By joining this unit you will help in a very important way to bring victory to our cause. It is upon such

battalions as the 256th that the men in the fighting trenches depend for their supplies, food and ammunition; and without which they are helpless in front of the enemy; and also are unable to send back promptly their wounded for medical attention unless backed up by units like this.

Following are the rates of pay and allowances in this unit:

The pay and allowance on enlistment amount to \$1.10 per day; average per month....	\$33.00
Clothing, rations and quarters, estimated, per month	30.00
Separation allowance, if married, or only support of a household, per month	20.00
Total.....	\$83.00

If promoted to rank of Sergeant:

Pay and allowance, \$1.50 per day; average per month....	\$45.00
Clothing, rations and quarters, estimated, per month	30.00
Separation allowance, if married, or only support of a household, per month	25.00
Total.....	\$100.00

The above amounts do not include the allowances made from Patriotic Funds, which are granted in accordance with the requirements of individual cases, and which average on the basis of \$12 for a family of wife and two children.

So, join now and help. The Battalion will go as a unit. Bring your friends and relatives with you.

T. H. CLARKSON JONES,

Capt.,

For Lieut.-Colonel W. A. McConnell,
O.C.

Do you know what it is to dread the telegraph messenger's call, not knowing what day he may bring you word that you are a widow, or fatherless? Think of this when you are signing up for the Patriotic Fund.

IN CHIEF OFFICES.

Officers of technical branches of the Department of Agriculture were elected to nearly all the chief positions in the Central Canada Veterinary Association at the thirteenth annual meeting last week. Dr. Torrance, veterinary director general, is honorary president; Dr. George Hilton, chief of the Health of Animals Branch, is president; Dr. A. B. Wickware is secretary-treasurer, and Dr. C. H. Higgins and Dr. Robert Barnes are members of the Board.

HE DID HIS BIT.

Michael Kelly, who composed "We'll Never Let the Old Flag Fall," is dead. He was a musician of more than common ability, and, not content with having given to Canadians one of the finest songs of the war-time, he gave up a lucrative position to become bandmaster of the 132nd Battalion. Army life proved too strenuous for a constitution never very robust and he broke down. On January 9th he passed away at St. John, N.B. He was thirty-five years of age.

NOTICE TO DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

IN THE MATTER of The Civil Service Co-operative Supply Association.

All subscribers or persons having claims against the above Association for debentures or money subscribed are requested to file their claims with the undersigned on or before the 12th day of February, 1917. All claims must state full particulars and give date, amount and number of debentures held.

Stuart Bryan,

MACDONALD & BRYAN,
109 Metcalfe St., Ottawa,
Receiver.

McGiverin, Haydon & Ebbs,
Solicitors for Receiver.

LIBRARY LOSS GREATER.

For many months following the parliament buildings fire members of the library staff were hard at work examining and, where possible, restoring books damaged by fire and water. Of course all the books contained in rooms outside the walls of the library proper were a total loss, but the staff, by patience and skill, has dried out and restored to excel-



Will keep your teeth in the condition nature intended them to be—pearly white, without bleaching or scouring. It is not an ordinary Tooth Paste, but a scientific preparation in concentrated form, designed to accomplish maximum results for the least cost to you. IT

"Is Delightfully Refreshing"

"Cleans and Whitens the Teeth"

"Sterilizes the Mouth and Brush"

While its positive bactericidal action destroys decay germs and counteracts the gasses and acids of the mouth. It is most economical because it contains no useless fillers, and "Half an Inch is all you need."

25c. at your Druggists.

Send four cents for 10 days sample to
Department "C"

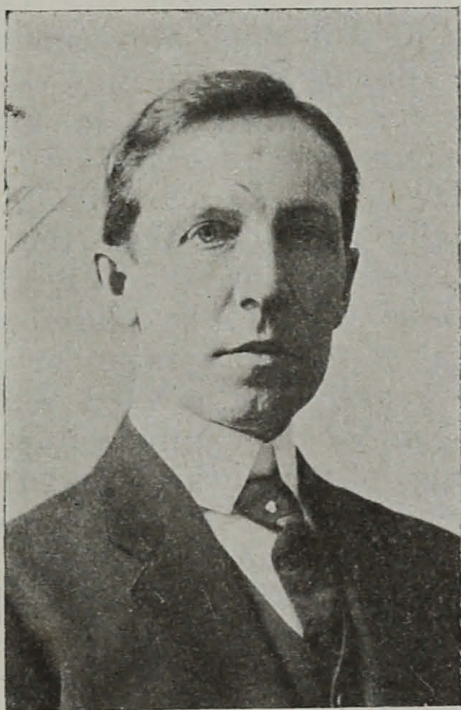
Palmers Limited,
100 Latour Street,
Montreal.

lent condition many volumes and newspaper files that were soaked when water invaded the library itself. Nevertheless, the report of the joint librarians, laid before parliament, shows that the total loss was greater than was estimated at the time the preliminary report was prepared, last February. Restoration, where at all possible, is being made at the minimum cost.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

(By James Muir, in the *Ottawa Journal*)

One of the incidents of the week which is worthy of much attention was the announcement of the im-



D. C. SCOTT.

provement that has taken place amongst the Indian population. This made the annual report of that department of more importance than usual.

It showed that the Indians had improved in business, that they were developing fast as farmers and that their numbers were increasing slightly. Other good things were noted.

These gratifying results show efficiency in the department, and of

course the greatest amount of credit is due Mr. Duncan Campbell Scott, the Deputy Minister. Outside of the political head, Hon. Dr. Roche, who is responsible for the policy in vogue, Mr. Scott is entitled to the credit.

It is no mere statement without backing to say that the Indian Department is administered with ability and fine judgment. As a matter of fact the United States Government has sent from time to time some of its leading authorities on Indian affairs to Canada to study the methods used in this country, and these have freely acknowledged that Indian affairs are more wisely and successfully conducted in Canada than across the border. Canadian methods are being imitated.

Mr. Scott has been connected with the Department of Indian Affairs for a long time and is held in high regard throughout the Civil Service. He is one of those talented men who have raised the Civil Service to a high plane. The Service is full of them—the opinion of some members of Parliament notwithstanding. They live their work. Their aim is the public good. As a class their ambitions are less mercenary than any other class of the community, except perhaps schoolmasters and clergymen. They play a most important part in the making of Canada. Unobtrusive and concealed from the public gaze their labours are often overlooked, but their accomplishments are none the less real.

Of the three main items of the soldier's wife's income, viz., separation allowance, assigned pay and patriotic fund allowance,—the last-named is usually the smallest. This is not creditable to the stay-at-homes.

* * *

Is the soldier's wife having a good time? Why shouldn't she? What woman in Canada deserves to have a better time? Who has given more to Canada's cause? Who has more need of relief from worry than she?

THE DEPARTMENTAL FLAPPER

Press Extract:—"The advent of the Civil Service flapper is causing quite a mild commotion in some quarters of the service. . . . Observant persons have noticed a marked "smartening up" of many officers—hitherto unrenowned for their attention to the details of appearance. . . . A new era has set in. . . . etc."

Now trousers take a deeper crease,
And collars rise an inch or two,
Rebellious hair is calmed with grease,
And "purple" stories almost cease—
(As much as they will ever do!).

Now Heads use unaccustomed smiles,
And utter words like "please" and
"thanks,"

And juniors practise winning wiles,
And wear the very latest tiles—
For lo! The Flapper's joined our
ranks.

She steps high-heeled down every
stair,
She sits demure in every room,
Her pot-plants take the morning air,
From window-ledges—onetime bare—
The days have brought a Flapper
Boom.

Great days! or so the juniors guess,
As elder brothers march away.
"P.P." is now to mean "please
press,"
And there's be many a sly caress—
But none will like to be "P.A."

She fills the gaps where war breaks
through
(Though far from where the bullets
lob),
She's neat, and bright, and clever,
too—
The best thing young Redtape can do
Is MARRY HER TO SAVE HIS
JOB!

—Barak.

(P.P.) Prior Papers, (P.A.) Put Away.

Remember the men who are fighting for *you*. What are *you* doing for *them*?

A NEW STRIKER.

The deputy-assistant-secretary-general of the Circumlocution Office was "dying for a smoke." He set a "fag" between his lips and got a match ready in hand, so that he could light up as soon as he was out-of-doors. He rang for the elevator and waited, and his attention wandered to other things. Absent-mindedly he raised his hand to strike the match on the elevator door, but just at that moment the car arrived, the door slid open and *he struck his match on the front of a Dominion policeman.*

(Curtain.)

Government Construction of Homes in New Zealand.

The New Zealand Government has erected during the past nine years 548 homes for workingmen in this Dominion, under the act entitled "Workers' Dwelling Act of 1905," which originally provided that the homes should cost no more than \$1,460 each, and these were to be placed at the disposal of the workers under a lease of 50 years, with a fixed rental of 5 per cent of the capital value of the dwelling, plus insurance and taxes.

Amendments have been introduced from time to time. The value of the building that might be constructed by the Government has been increased, and the cost of rentals or payments has also been raised, until now the rate of 7 per cent is collected instead of the original 5 per cent. The homes are built to cost as much as \$2,676, in case of men receiving as much as \$12.16 a week.

During 1915, the Government built 162 workers' homes, and there are now 38 under construction in the Dominion. This is undertaken in the interest of keeping down the cost of rent to the working people, and so far it seems to have been very satisfactory. It has been a real boon to the working class.

“TO NEUTRALS.”

What! Stand ye there and loiter idly by,
Ye who are neutrals in this world's great war?
Are ye not guardians of the weak who cry,—
What are your innate thoughts,—What stand ye for?

Are ye not bonded with traditions old,
To raise the fallen, heal the bleeding heart?
Why linger then with haughty mien so cold,—
Can you refuse to do a Saviour's part?

When our Redeemer here on earth did dwell,
Was He indifferent to the sinner's plea?
No! Snatching from the very depths of hell
By paying ransom with His blood so free.

Will ye not rise to follow where He leads,
When agonizing calls ascend on high?
Surely your ears will hearken while they plead!
Rather than bondage, better far to die.

Time there was when one could watch and wait,
And view askance a nation in the fall;
When innocents were hurried to their fate,
But now, must not the tyrant pay for all?

Was not the peace that compassed us about,
The heritage of all the bloody past?
The freedom bought at such a sacrifice,
Alike to men of every race and caste?

There in the balance wavering does it stand,
With Justice gazing on in mute appeal;
Will ye not lend to her a helping hand,—
Or can the despot from her measure steal?

Poor wounded hearts and lands laid desolate,
What love was shown for freedom's noble cause,
Full well thou realized thy weakened state,
And yet there was no time to fear or pause.

And still with all thy sorrow and thy shame,
With homes despoiled and ruin everywhere,
'Mid frightful chaos and the hopeful past,
You still strike at the eagle in its lair.

And by your side in righteous robes arrayed,
Struggling 'gainst all that God and Church deny;
The nations, allied, standing undismayed,
Battling like martyrs unafraid to die.

Must sacredness give way to ghoulish glee?
 Can Justice girded with a spotless mail
 Forget her vows to those who would be free?
 No! Never shall her Holy bulwarks fail.

What! Stand ye there and loiter idly by,
 Ye who are neutrals in this world's great war?
 Are ye not guardians of the weak who cry,—
 What are your innate thoughts,—What stand ye for?

—A. B. Wickware.

WORLD'S RECORD WHEAT CROP.

In view of various claims of world's record wheat crops for large areas, the Crowfoot Farming Company of Crowfoot, Alberta, submit a sworn statement of their results for the year 1915 which probably surpass all properly authenticated claims from other sources. From 1,356 acres the Crowfoot Farming Company received an average yield of 51 bushels, 56 $\frac{1}{3}$ pounds per acre of number 1 spring

wheat, by actual selling weight; 400 acres wheat averaged 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. These records were established in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block in Southern Alberta.

MOUNT BILLINGS.

A mountain in the Logan Range, in the Yukon, has been named after the late Elkanah Billings, palaeontologist of the Geological Survey. It will be known as Mount Billings. Mr. Billings died in 1876.



WHEN BUYING

RUBBER GOODS

OF ANY KIND,

SEE THAT YOU ARE SUPPLIED WITH
 ONE OF OUR WELL-KNOWN BRANDS

**Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co.,
 LIMITED.**

MONTREAL, P.Q.

Personals.

Appointments.

Agriculture Dept.—Grace Marshall, Div. 3B.

Customs—Jas. P. Kelly, prev. officer, Winnipeg; Geo. G. Burchell, prev. officer, Winnipeg; Chas. B. Lockhart, collector, St. John.

External Affairs—Hazel Scott, Ed. T. Cunningham, Div. 3B.

Inland Revenue—R. W. Mutchmor, asst. insp. gas and elec., Hamilton; F. W. Gray, inspector gas and elec., London; J. F. Arsenault, food inspector and prev. officer, Charlottetown; Frank Dennison, prev. officer, Ottawa. The following as preventive officers: James Templeton Greig, Saskatoon; John Arthur McDonagh, Regina; William Duffy, Kingston; George Alphonse Dugal, Ottawa; Charles Barbeau, Ottawa; Joseph Arthur Charbonneau, Ottawa; Exilius Lanthier, Montreal; William Landry, St. Hyacinthe; Joseph Alfred Desilets, St. Hyacinthe; Harris Welsford Bowles, Halifax; Michael William Wallace Walker, Charlottetown; Edwin James Sparling, Winnipeg; John McLeod, Edmonton; Alfred Isaac Shaw, Regina; James Eadie, Regina; William George Farrell, Edmonton; James Henry Hanham, Hamilton; Carling Wellington Miller, London; John Cryne, Ottawa; John Proctor Kelso, Prescott; Joseph Wenceslas Albert Champagne, Joliette; Edward Charles Coutu, Joliette; Joseph Onezime Champagne, Joliette; Emile Deschambault, Montreal; Gustave Biroleau dit Lafleur, Montreal; George Arthur Loranger, Montreal; Joseph Agenord Donat Houde, Montreal; Bruno Cote, Montreal; Armand Guilbault, Montreal; Serge Lefebvre, Montreal; Donald John Smith, Montreal; Louis Philippe Bolduc, Quebec; Francois Xavier Cote, Quebec; Lucien Paquet, Quebec; Joseph Fortin, Quebec; Joseph Alphonse Cadotte, St. Hyacinthe; Thomas Joseph Healy, Halifax; James Barnes Cosgrove, Winnipeg; William Green, Calgary; James Albert Grantham, Vancouver; Richard Harvey Brown, Vancouver; Michael James Harty, Ottawa; Adelard Goulet, Ottawa; Eucher Roy, Ottawa; Analdy Roy, Joliette; Wilfrid Gauthier, Montreal; Joseph Albert Fereol Ouimet, Montreal; Edmond Edouard Camille Therien, Montreal; Charles Navert, Montreal; Joseph Donat Labelle, Montreal; Edmond Laurence, Montreal; William Louis Ross, Montreal; Emile Laverdure, Ottawa; Joseph Hilaire Lucien Boudreault, Ottawa; Stewart Lamont, Windsor; Andrew Wickens, Windsor; Edward Duggan, Quebec; Louis Philippe Robitaille, Quebec; Albert Fiset, Quebec; Joseph Charles Raymond, St. Hyacinthe; Joseph Suprenant, St. Hyacinthe; Thomas Squires Somers, Sherbrooke; Guil-

laume Arthur Quesnel, Three Rivers; Anselme Trudel, Three Rivers; Alexander Belanger, Winnipeg; Ernest Fidler, Calgary; William John Clucas Joughin, Calgary; Walter Scott McKibbin, Calgary; David Herbert Richards, Calgary; Thomas Quinn, Vancouver; James Frank Carson, Brantford; James McCort, London; Venance Labelle, Ottawa; Henri Cousineau, Montreal; Michael Hughes, Montreal; Francois Xavier Labonte, St. Hyacinthe; Henri Ledoux, Montreal; Joseph Ernest Rainville, Montreal.

Interior—Harold A. L. Lee, Div. 3B.

Mines—Edgar Stansfield, Div. 1B.

Naval—Ward Fisher, Div. 1B.

Post Office Dept.—Mabel E. Kerr, sorter; Yvonne Briard, Grade 3B, Ottawa; Verner Woolner, Grade 3B, Toronto; Florence Carter, Grade 3B, Edmonton.

Railways and Canals—Wm. McFall, Div. 3B.

Promotions.

Agriculture Dept.—Martha Webber to Div. 3A.

Inland Revenue—Thos. H. Verner to coll. inland revenue, Winnipeg; Alex. C. LaRiviere to dep. coll. inland revenue, Winnipeg.

Interior—Wm. C. Roger to Div. 2A.

Marine and Fisheries—Walter C. Treanor to Div. 1B; H. L. Lucas to Div. 2A; J. T. Rowan to Div. 2A; Mabel A. Thompson to Div. 3A.

Post Office Dept.—John Carr to Class 2A, Victoria; Miss H. P. Arkley, Miss A. C. Brown, A. W. S. O'Hagan, Miss A. E. Price, P. Begin, Miss O. E. Denison, J. T. Barrett, Miss M. E. Sheppard, Miss J. M. Hayes, Miss E. H. Bailey, Geo. Whelen, Miss M. L. Moss, Miss M. E. Thoburn, Miss M. C. McIntosh, Miss I. A. McIntosh, J. A. G. Caron, Miss E. A. Crowder, R. F. Hornridge, G. A. L. Hill, E. T. Morris, Miss M. B. Horsley, N. T. Barry, Miss M. Stewart, J. O. O'Dempsey; C. E. Mongenais, P. O. Insp., Ottawa, 2B to 2A; E. Duguay, P. O. Insp., Ottawa, 2B to 2A; J. E. Lafrancois, Supt. R.M.S., Quebec, 3B to 3A; R. A. Thibault, P. O. Insp., Montreal, 3B to 3A; Yvonne Roy, P. O. Insp., Montreal, 3B to 3A; Marc Martin, P. O. Insp., Montreal, 3B to 3A. The following at Quebec from 3B to 3A: H. G. Gagnon, P. J. Monaghan, J. R. Darveau, P. E. Girard, J. L. A. Cantin, L. C. Royer, J. P. Demers, A. Gingras, E. P. Sioui; A. N. Angers, Quebec, 3A to 2B. The following at Montreal from 3B to 3A: R. Lafontaine, Palma Racicot, P. E. Balthazar, J. H. Gauthier, Omer Sarazin, J. F. Perreault, J. A. Benoit, Aug. Prenevost, Mrs. F. Rainville, Miss Bella Resy, M. Ant. Bazinet, J. Ulric Bergeron, W. Deniger, W. Beaudoin, O. Dumont, Miss Bertha Ouimet, J. A. Poupart, R. Bonin, L. Nap. Audet; the following at Montreal from 2B to 2A: Louis Labonte, Hector Larivee, H. J. Albert

Dion, Joseph Lanthier, J. Baptiste Sauriol, Alphonse Lortie, Joseph Ledoux, J. Elzear Ayotte, Alfred Mathieu, T. Edouard Ayotte, A. Emile Dumesnil, Mastai Lamarche, Alphonse Ouellette, L. Ernest Dupuis; Ralph E. Johnson, Edmonton, 3B to 3A; James Kennedy, Edmonton, 3B to A3; George C. Irwin, Edmonton, 3B to 3A; Lawrence Jones, Edmonton, 3B to 3A; William G. Baxter, Moose Jaw, 3B to 3A; W. A. Anderson, Fredericton, 2B to 2A; C. J. Neville, Ottawa, 2B to 2A; R. C. Ferguson, Edmonton, 1B to 1A.

Public Works Dept.—John E. Evans to Div. 3A.

Trade and Commerce—W. A. Archer to Div. 3A.

Superannuations.

Geo. D. Cook, sub. collector, Customs, Morrisburg.

John Rogerson, prev. officer, Customs, St. John.

Peter McCart, prev. officer, Customs, St. John.

Chas. Pigeon, tide waiter, Customs, St. John.

T. S. Gosnell, coll. inland revenue, Winnipeg.

P. J. Brennan, Div. 2A, P.O.D.

Jas. L. Broughton, asst. P. O. inspector, Saskatoon.

Transfers.

P. Lorne Young from Outside to Inside, Customs, to Div. 2B.

Resignations.

Arthur Desmeules, sub. coll., Customs, Murray Bay.

Geo. C. Wood, prev. officer, Customs, Murray Bay.

Thos. J. Powell, prev. officer, Winnipeg.

Robt. H. Wood, prev. officer, Toronto.

J. M. Kennedy, Div. 3B, External Affairs.

Dr. J. A. Magnan, Div. 1A, Inland Revenue.

M. Ruby Imrie, Div. 3B, Interior.

Jos. W. Scott, Div. 3B, P.O.D.

A. M. Robertson, letter carrier, Winnipeg.

Naomi Thorburn, Div. 3B, Public Works.

J. A. Brownlee, Div. 3B, Trade and Commerce.

Paul Dupre, Post Office, Quebec.

L. V. Grist, Post Office, Saskatoon.

Eugene Leveille, Post Office, Montreal.

General.

Thomas Harney, supervisor of the timber-culling service at Quebec, has been in Ottawa on his annual visit to the headquarters of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

George Henderson Newcomb has retired from the Service after forty-three years' service and the School Lands Branch of the Department of the Interior has lost a landmark. His colleagues testified to their regret at losing him by presenting him with a diamond and platinum scarf pin. The presentation was made by W. T. Rollins.

M. J. O'Connor, K.C., has been appointed collector of inland revenue for Ottawa in succession to the late Dr. Anthony Freeland.

Obituary.

Janet Murray, wife of Hemsley R. Holmden, of the Public Archives, died on January 17th, in her sixty-fourth year. Mrs. Holmden's five sons are all in the army, and two, Rolf Holmden and Capt. Stewart Murray Holmden, both civil servants, have been wounded.

His skull having been fractured in a fall, Herbert J. Breckon, brother of Frank Breckon, of the customs staff at Niagara Falls, engineer on the Lake Shore Railroad, completed his run to Erie, Pa., and was boarding his engine for the return trip to Buffalo when he collapsed on the running board. He died while being taken to a hospital in Erie.

WITH APOLOGIES TO THE OLD SCHOOL READER.

There is a man—

I know a man—

I hate to say it's true—

Who hasn't gone, and will not go

To fight afar the distant foe:

It isn't, it can't be you,

Oh no! It can't be you.

There is a man—

I know a man—

It surely can't be true—

Who dances, sings, and plays the game—

He isn't old, he isn't lame:

It surely isn't you,

Oh no! It can't be you.

There is a man—

I know a man—

I'm loath to say it's true—

Who let's the youths, the old, the slow,

Go fight for him the nearing foe:

I fear, I fear it's you.

—I. M. C. Thompson.

THE POSTAL JOURNAL

All communications, matter for publication, etc., to be sent to "Editor of Postal Journal," Calgary, Alta.

VOL. II.

FEBRUARY 2, 1917.

No. 9

THE "ASSOCIATION SPIRIT" AND THE "CLIQUE."

In order to insure the success of an organization such as ours it is necessary that it have at least four fundamental essentials, each playing an imperative part and taking an important place in the firm foundations that are so vital as a basis upon which to build a successful association. A truly representative membership,—energetic and enthusiastic officers,—money, and—the "association spirit."

The first we undoubtedly have. The second we believe we have. We have never, up to the present, been actually held up in our good work for want of the third. The fourth necessity, which, after all, should be the easiest of the four to obtain, is oftentimes the weakest cornerstone to the foundation. One hundred per cent membership, irreproachable officers in every sense of the word, the money of the world and no "association spirit" and the result will be—nothing—and you will get—nowhere.

And what is the "association spirit"?

We believe it to be that same creed that is preached, but, alas, so rarely lived up to, the whole world over by fraternal societies, labor unions and numerous other bodies. "All for one and one for all." "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." Don't think "me," think "us." Don't consider "I," consider "we."

If such are our thoughts and considerations, then, surely, we are cultivating the "association spirit" and our individual and collective (for the two must be taken together) success is assured.

Oftentimes, because they think, sometimes we regret to say, rightly but happily more often, incorrectly, that the "association spirit" does not prevail in their branch, members become disheartened and disgusted and cease to interest themselves in the good work that is being done in their midst. If these men would but realize how very inconsistent is such an attitude, we are of the opinion that fewer cases of this kind would be noticed. If members who conscientiously endeavor to live up to association ideals cease activity because they think that those same ideals are not lived up to by others,

surely they are quitting a duty that obviously confronts them. For instance, to take as an example the case one is always hearing cited, if members think that their branch is controlled by a "clique," what is the alternative! A so-called clique is surely nothing but a minute organization but vaguely outlined. If there are good reasons for believing that such a thing is in existence in your branch, we would suggest that the remedy is another clique.

Organization is always necessary in order to meet organization successfully. If you are right in your surmise as to the selfishness of your local clique, you will be doing good work to get together and oust them out of the way. Should your surmise be wrong, we feel convinced that such sudden activity upon the part of those so seldom heard from would be met with rejoicing by those who are 'always present' and who, because they are always present are called the "clique" and come under the category so ably referred to in a poem published in these pages recently.

However, do we find such opposition cliques formed! Nine times out of ten, No. And why not! Because nine times out of ten that clique contains a big majority of all the "association spirit" that is to be found in your branch and which is so necessary in all of us if our organization is to grow in the right sort of manner.

Should your branch be in the possession of what is termed a clique, first cultivate the "association spirit," then you will either be in the clique yourself or vigorously opposing it, and, furthermore, we hope and believe that you will come under the first mentioned.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

A casual glance at the cost of mail transportation in some of the larger cities makes one wonder if the time will ever come when the public service will be conducted along similar lines to any decent private enterprise. Can you imagine your local manufacturer calling for contracts for the conveyance of his goods to the railroad. A few cheap "Fords" and the necessary drivers attached to each city office and a great economy would result.

The recent notification with respect to the manner in which postage stamps will henceforth be issued from the Stamp Branch will have been received with delight by all those clerks interested. Although, at the time of writing, we understand the new method is not yet actually in practise, we believe that it will be found to be of incalculable benefit to all those who are directly affected. Much time will undoubtedly be saved all clerks working in Stamp Supply offices and also outside Postmasters, and there is surely credit due to those responsible for the new labor saving device.

Branches would do well to begin looking ahead in connection with resolutions for the convention which is due to take place in Winnipeg in July. In order that the agenda may be issued through the "Postal Journal," to all branches and members previous to their June meeting, it will be necessary to have all matter for the convention's consideration in the secretary's hands a great deal earlier than has been customary. If you leave such affairs to the last moment, you will be so crowded down with the many and various subjects that due consideration to all of them will be an impossibility. During your next two or three meetings is the time in which to go over those subjects that you wish brought to the attention of the convention.

Before a committee of Congress the First Assistant P.M.G. of the United States was asked whether there was not some law in force in the Canadian service which allowed men engaged upon night work shorter hours than those working during the day. Not yet, not yet, but hope is still with us.

The above and many similar questions go to show that the postal clerks to the South of us have many friends in Congress who are continually watching their interests. The reason for that can quite easily be found if one remembers that the strongest postal organization in the States is affiliated with the Trades and Labour Council.

Messrs. Gardner, Green and Pickup, President, Secretary-Treasurer and Organizing Secretary respectively, have now settled down again after their trip on behalf of the Association to Ottawa and eastern points. All members will appreciate the reception given our delegates while in Ottawa, and our thanks are due to those responsible for the excellent banquet tendered them while in that city.

According to the Ottawa "Citizen," Mr. Pickup made an "eloquent and forceful appeal for service," and those of us who have heard him already know that he has the ability to put force behind his remarks. Mr. Cantwell, President of our Ottawa branch, and one of our delegates to the P.M.G., was in the chair at the banquet and it is to be hoped that he will be seen this summer at the 'Peg. In our next issue we hope to be

in a position to publish reports from those of our officers who made this successful trip, one of the results of which is the formation of a branch at Montreal.

Will our branches be good enough to continue the efforts so successfully made, previous to the Christmas rush, with regard to Branch Notes. As will be noticed, this item of general interest has not yet 'come back' to its regular strength.

We extend our heartiest congratulations to our newly formed branches at Portage la Prairie and Montreal, and we sincerely hope that it will be to the mutual benefit of all concerned.

FROM OTHER SOURCES.

"You cannot be loyal without doing your duty, and you cannot do your duty without being loyal. A man, to earn the title of a loyalist, should be loyal to his country, his King and himself. To do your duty to your country, you must be loyal to it. To be loyal to your King you must do your duty to him, and to do your duty to your humble self you must not only be loyal to yourself but also to your colleagues and your association. Now some people think that to be loyal you must be as docile as a tabby cat, never expound an idea that would benefit yourself, or your colleagues, but if you are given a few minutes' command over others, temporary or otherwise, bully them as much as possible. Their sense of bullying, or tactless supervision, is their only sense of loyalty to their superiors. Unfortunately, this kind of interpretation of loyalty has been encouraged by the governing classes of Britain for some years, and the policy has become a national calamity. It has created a feeling of national unrest which is dangerous to the loyalty, and the duty, of the workers."—
"Postal and Telegraph Record."

The following appeared in a recent issue of the Calgary Daily Herald:

"The suggestion of a correspondent that the people should show their patriotism by patronizing the postal department with all their money order business and parcels post trade instead of putting it in the hands of the banks and express companies is quite reasonable in these times when practical patriotism counts for so much.

"That the suggestion should be necessary at all seems remarkable, for the post office department, which belongs to the people, has been handling business of this description for a long time and it seems only reasonable to expect that the people would patronize their own institutions.

"But there are reasons why it has not been done in the past and why it is not done now. One of them is that while the post office department conducts a money order business which is quite as cheap and fully as safe as any conducted by private

concerns, it has made no special effort to popularize it. If one wants to send money by postal money order it is necessary to go to the post office to do it, and in getting to the post office one is likely to pass half a dozen nearer places where the business could be done.

"Why does not the management of the post office department develop this business just as banks and express companies do? Several sub-stations for money order business conveniently located would be sure to increase the returns from the Calgary postal district, and no doubt the same result would be noted if extensions were provided in other western centres of population."

BRANCH NOTES.

Calgary.

The second Military Medal to be won by a member of this office has been conferred upon Roy Cumber, a member of this association and one of the most popular boys in the office. Details with regard to this distinction are not yet to hand. One of the most recent of our members to enlist is W. Salisbury, who is on the office staff of the local R.M.S. While on his "temporary leave" he has the best wishes of all who know him. The regular monthly meeting of this branch was held on January 18th and was a most successful affair, although more were expected than were present. Several minor matters of local interest were gone into and a resolution committee was authorized to prepare matter for the next convention. After the business a pleasant hour was spent in a musical way, Bro. Goode being the biggest attraction. The rental agents for our meeting room played what possibly they considered a good joke upon us by renting the hall to ourselves and a ladies' organization for the same time. The result was quite funny we thought, although the dear ladies did not appear to think so. However, of course, we gave way and so brought down blessings upon ourselves from the otherwise peeved damsels.

Edmonton.

On January 10th our first meeting for 1917, with a practically new Executive, took place. Putting the officers to one side the net attendance was eight. If these remarkable figures continue we shall be compelled by next March at the latest to hire the largest hall in town in which to hold forth. We shall then in all probability set the Saskatchewan river on fire.

Our first whist drive and dance was held on the evening of the 17th ult., and it proved a huge and unqualified success, well over one hundred people being present. Amongst the ladies the first, second and

third prizes were won by Miss Burnap, Mrs. F. Smith and Mrs. Harrison respectively. The lucky gentlemen in the order of merit were Messrs. Fraser, Brown and Davies. To the Social Committee and to all others who in any way assisted in the launching of this affair the heartiest congratulations are strictly in order.

We were strangely moved to hear the other day that an attempt had been made to revive in the office the fine old custom of oakum picking, once so prevalent and popular in the better class of English prisons. We were not privileged to witness this entangling episode, but are living in a state of constant dread that one fine day we may be condemned to furnish a practical demonstration of the same for a more than violent onslaught on the King's English, or the ruthless splitting of a guile-lacking infinitive.

With the musically inclined, the most popular song of the moment is, "Has Anyone Seen the Money Orders?" This may be rendered with striking effect to the tune of "Has Anyone Here Seen Kelly?"

CLARION.

(Harold Trowbridge Pulsifer in the New York Outlook.)

God send a prophet, tongued with flame
To sear the Nation's self-content;
Lest writ in words of livid shame
Ye read, "Eternal banishment!"

Dread banishment from those High Halls
Your fathers builded wide and deep.
Once, twice, and thrice the trumpet calls—
How long shall ye lie bound in sleep?

The skies are dark with homing ghosts.
With Belgian blood the world is red.
Through the salt sea in piteous hosts
Still troop the fantoms of your dead!

Shrill-voiced your chosen leaders cry
The need of freedom for your gold.
Thank God the men at Concord lie
Too deep to know what ye have sold.

Was it for this the ancient hand
Carved out the riches of your soil?
Then let the sea blot out the land,
The storm blot out the wasted toil!

Blot out the dream of Washington,
Blot out the vision Lincoln knew,
Blot out their hope of air and sun,
Bring back the night they overthrew!

Once, twice, and thrice the trumpet calls—
The sword is nigh, the sword is come!
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
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